WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

The main feature of the State Committee meeting at Saratoga yesterday was the contest between the HILL Democrats and the CLEVELAND Democrats for the possession of the place made vacant by Mr. DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD'S resignation. The Administration had a candidate for this place on the committee in the person of Gen. Perer C. DOYLE of Buffalo, who went to Saratoga bearing letters of recommendation from WILSON S. BISSELL and from GEORGE BLEISTEIN, proprietor of that out-and-out CLEVELAND newspaper organ, the Buffalo Courier. Assemblyman Sheehan, one of the leading anti-Cleveland Democrats in the last Legislature, was also a candidate for the vacancy. The test votes on preliminary questions showed that the Administration controls the present State Committee by virtue of the support of Tammany Hall. The votes of Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN and the three other Tammany committeemen gave the control of the machine to Mr. CLEVELAND's agents by a nar-

At present Tammany holds the balance of power, and seems disposed to exercise it for CLEVELAND and against HILL.

row majority.

## Tobacco Prohibition.

We copy from the National Temperance Advocate, the organ of a society of which the Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER is President, an impressive warning against the consequences of cigarette smoking: ...

"Among the recent sudden deaths in this city is that of a young men of much promise, Mr. Russell H. KREVALA, a son of the law pariner of ex-President Arraus, a victim, as the autopsy indicated, of cigarette smoking. He was s young man of fine physique, with the appearance of vigorous health. It was shown at the inquest that he had been in the habit of smoking about three packages, or sixty cigarettes, daily; that this had greatly impaired the action of the heart, and had finally culminated in consequent congestion of the brain, with attendant coma, resulting in death.

Cigarotte smoking is an evil of large and rapidly increasing proportions. The young man, and even the boy in his teens, who does not smoke, is latterly the ex-ception. To all who are under bondage to the cigarette, and to all smokers, the death of young Kanvats should be an effective warning."

The Rev. Dr. Cuylers's newspaper is doing all that it can to promote the movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic by Government interference.

Here is another traffic which encourage another form of intemperance deadly in its results, according to the opinion of the Advocate. Men have drank to an excess that put them in the grave. Men and boys have smoked themselves to death. Tobacco, like alcohol, has in numberless cases impaired the usefulness of members of society, wrought physical and moral harm to its devotees, and promoted extravagant habits to the injury of innocent women and children. There is no doubt about that.

The man who sells a glass of spirits, wine, or beer is morally no worse than the man who sells cigarettes. There is no iniquity in the act of selling, independently of its consequences. If, because in some cases the abuse of liquor by the purchaser leads to consequences detrimental to the interests of society, it is within the duty and power of Government to declare the traffic illegal and to suppress it as far as possible, then it is equally within the duty and power of Government to legislate against the sale of cigarettes.

In other words, if the degree of Government interference with private rights is to be determined, not by the greatest good of the greatest number, but by the weaknesses of the weakest members of society, then there is no question that the sale of cigarettes, and probably of cigars, pipes, and chewing tobacco also, ought to be absolutely prohibited, and a national movement for laws and Constitutional amendments to that effect is directly in order.

# Railroads and Legislatures.

Senator STANFORD of California, by the decision of Judge FIELD of the Supreme Court, is relieved from the obligation to answer the questions put to him by the Pacific Rallroad Commission regarding the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation. He is only one railroad President among hundreds of others. The Central Pacific Railroad is only one railroad among the hundreds of others whose earnings have been partially devoted to what may be called "legislative purposes." We don't suppose that there is an important railroad in the country whose directors have not dealt either directly or indirectly with State Legislatures.

Of these transactions we imagine that the majority could be justly described as blackmail on the part of venal and piratical legislators. But in this respect Senator STANyonn and the Central Pacific Railroad are by no means unique. Indeed, is there a single railroad President in the country who, on being placed in a position similar to Senator STANFORD'S, would not have chosen to follow his course before the Railroad Commission?

No one need answer this question, for no one is on trial now.

The Mobilizing Experiment in France.

There is some ground for apprehending that the partial mobilization of the French army, which Gen. FERRON intended to carry out early in September, may, owing to the premature and, it is said, unauthorized divulgation of his programme, be held up by the Germans to derision as a farce. The present Minister for War insisted, it will be remem bered, on obtaining the large appropriation needed for the experiment, in order, apparently, to prove that any trained commander could perform it as well as BOULANGER. Should he now fail to demonstrate to the satisfaction of military critics the efficiency of the new army system upon which France has lavished sums so colossal, he will doubtless have to leave the War Office under a cloud of opprobrium, and the Opportunist Cabinet of which he is a member will be seriously weakened.

It is plain that Von Moltke's staff saw nothing farcical in the mobilizing projects of Gen. BOULANGER. On the contrary, so much anxiety was felt upon the subject in Berlin army circles that the French Foreign Office was notified that the concentration of a large force, upon any pretext, on the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine would be regarded as a threat. Whether BOULANGER, had he retained control of the War Department in the ROUVIER Ministry, would or would not have heeded this rather arrogant admonition is uncertain; for of Ais plans, at all events, the secret was well kept. Without such secrecy the money spent in mobilizing would, of course, be thrown away. Obviously, if the time and district chosen for concentration and manœuvres and the corps to be ordered out were known beforehand, no light whatever would be thrown on the ability of France to place in the field with the needed expedition the huge mass of sol-

diery which figures upon paper. It is undisputed that the main features of It is natural that they should oppose Mr. Gen. France's programme were correctly Gonzan. It is right that they should now

outlined by the Paris Figuro some time ago upon information furnished, as it has now been discovered, by two of the Minister's Secretaries. Whether the damage thus done to the scheme of mobilization, considered as in any sense a test of readiness and efficiency, is not irreparable, must be acknowledged to be doubtful. For if the same corps designated by the Figure is made the subject of experiment, the German general staff will make the French War Minister a laughing stock, and Berlin newspapers may hint that the divulgers of a warning calculated to insure timely preparation were first privily encouraged by their official superiors and then made scapegoats. But let us suppose, on the other hand, that the plans of Gen. FERBON are entirely recast and a different corps selected for mobilization. It would still be open to unfriendly critics to contend that the range of choice had been so much par rowed by the incident as to almost wholly deprive the mobilizing scheme of demonstrative value. For with one section of France discarded as a field of operations on account of the betraval of the official intentions, and with the ROUVIER Cabinet pledged not to allow any military movement on the German or Italian frontiers, the commanders of corps quartered in the centre, west, and north of France would know that the War Minister must fall back for his experiment on one of themselves. They would 'thus be forewarned, and would all try to place them-

selves in a state of preparation. On the whole, it looks as if the mobilization scheme would, under the present management, be worth a good deal less to France than the money which the Chamber of Deputies allotted to it, and as if Gen. FERBON might, after all, find the boots of Gen. Bou-

#### A Pretty Poor Philosopher.

Mr. WILLIAM HOSEA BALLOU contributes to the last number of the North American Review what he probably regards as an important paper on "The Future American," who, he concludes, will be able to give odds to all the rest of the human race.

The conclusion may be sound, but the assertions which Mr. BALLOU gives as facts to sustain it will not often stand examination. He says, for instance, that the negroes of the United States are becoming white and the whites red or copper colored, like the aborigines, and he proceeds to make this startling generalization:

"If we were to cast the horoscope of a thousand year sence, we might say that the whites of that period wil be the reds of to-day, and the blacks and Southern races of to-day the whites of to-morrow."

It might perhaps be supposed that Mr. Ballou had gone into a scientific examination of the facts as to the modification of races in this country before venturing to make such a prophecy in a serious and influential periodical. But his brief paper of four pages contains nothing of the sort, and affords no evidence whatever that it is the fruit of careful inquiry, or is based on any thing more valuable than the fancies of an ill-informed man.

As a matter of fact, the tendency toward the preservation of the pure African type among the negroes seems to have been stronger since emancipation than in the period of slavery. The mulattoes appear to be decreasing proportionately, irregular relations between whites and blacks at the South being less frequent under freedom because of the different legal position of colored women. The race line is really drawn more sharply than it was before emancipation, with the consequence that the African blood is less diluted. Unless we come upon a period when the present vioent antipathy to intermarriage between the blacks and whites shall be overcome, there is nothing to justify the forecast of Mr. BALLOU as to the whitening of the negro race. The climate certainly does not pro-

duce such a result. Nor is there any sign of the whites becoming copper colored like the aborigines under the influence of the climate, as Mr. BALLOU argues. No such change has occurred after two hundred and fifty years in New England, the English race there having grown paler rather than darker. Even at the South, when there has been no admixture of the blood of the darker races, the people are not by any means tending toward the color of the aborigines. Those aborigines, according to ethnological theory, brought their race characteristics with them when they themselves immigrated hither at a long-past period, and the varieties of their color do not bear any visible relation to the temperature of the climate, darker tribes being found in the temperate zone and lighter in

the tropics. Mr. Ballou writes with the same loose ess and ignorance when he comes to speak of the "amalgamation of customs" in the United States. What justification, for instance, is there for this assertion?

" In the large metropolitan cities ladies purchase and se more cigaret outhern lands."

In reality, the number of women in our large cities who smoke cigarettes is proportionately small, and the consumption of cigarettes is a hundred fold more by men than by women. Somebody must have been making sport of Mr. Ballov.

# Senator Gorman's Enemies.

There is a good deal of cackling among the Republicans and the Republican Mugwumps over the Mugwumpodemocrats of Maryland. It is worth while to give the true cause and a correct estimate of the importance of the episode which has given to Mr. J. K. Cowen, an estimable but excitable person, a little temporary notoriety.

Two little cliques of men, numerous in no body's estimation and powerful only in their own, will do their little best next fall to help the Republicans of Maryland. One is a Democratic faction, small, constantly defeated in its attempts to make the great majority of the Democracy of the State follow the whimseys of an insignificant but arrogant minority. Embittered by constant failure, this little clique, or so much of it as has the courage to follow the eccentric course of Mr. Cowen, has at length resolved to assist the Republicans openly and direct-

ly. Personal disappointment and malice against Senator GORMAN, the strongest. most popular, and most successful leader the Maryland Democracy has, are the evident motives which inspire the Cowenites. They seek to strike at Mr. Gorman through their party, because it prefers his leadership and his principles to theirs.

The other knot of Mr. Gorman's enemies is composed of the Maryland professional civil service reformers. These are in pain because the spoils system has been enforced and reenforced in Maryland during the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND and under the wise direction and advice of Mr. GORMAN. The Federal officers there number among them some of the most active Democratic politicians of the State, and some of the most determined enemies of civil service reform. Maryland is no Massachusetts, and the civil service reformers are singing dirges : "The spoilsman's heel is on thy shore,

Maryland, my Maryland!

oppose the Democratic party. There is no room for them in the Maryland Democracy. And yet a very little room would contain them all. Two little factions, then, bitterly hate Mr. GORMAN because he is the representative of machine politics, that is, of sound, practical, organized, and successful Democracy. They seem vaguely to expect that Mr. CLEVELAND will help them in their attack upon Mr. GOBMAN. Mr. CLEVELAND, to use the cynical definition of gratitude, has at least enough remembrance of Mr. Gorman's service to him in 1884 to have a lively desire for similar service in 1888. The anti-Gormanites rage in vain.

### A Word to the Unwise.

"Mississippi, Tennessee, and North Caro lina may be in danger of being lost to us." So says the Hon. ROGER MILLS, the Lone Star of Free Trade in the great Southwest. Mr. MILLS fears the Prohibitionists

against whom he has done battle so manfully in Texas. It does not appear, however, that there is any great immediate danger to be apprehended from the Prohibitionists.

But if Mr. MILLS and the rather bold than prudent people who think as he does are alowed to have their way, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and perhaps one or two Southern States besides will be lost to the Democratic party.

It would be fun to Mr. MILLS and his friends to smash the tariff, but it would be death to their party. The Hon. WILLIAM C. OATES of the Third

Alabama district is too simply and unaffectedly green for this world of wickedness. The Hon. WILLIAM C. OATES says in an interview printed in the Louisville Courier-Journal "CLEVELAND has done nothing but live up to the National Democratic platform, and the platform distinctly says: 'We believe in a civil service reform.'"

There must be a mildew on Mr. Oates's intellectuals, or a break in his memory. The platform of the National Democratic Convention distinctly says:

"We favor honest civil service reform."

Not a or any civil service reform, not dishonest, Anglo-Chinese, aristocratic, bureaucratic, Mugwumpocratic civil service reform, but HONEST civil service reform.

Mr. Congressman Oates had better study the Democratic platform before again giving his opinion as to the extent to which Mr. CLEVE LAND has lived up to it.

We hope there is truth in the report that Mrs. CLEVELAND will come to New York to present the flags to the firemen. There is no other voman in the world, and no man, either, that would be welcomed to New York with a heartier manimity of good will and general satisfaction.

Has the Administration really captured Tammany Hall?

The sum of \$125 seems to be a great amount to be taken out of any man's wages, even if he is a member of a first-class base ball nine. That was what Capt. Anson fined Preffer of the Chicagos on Saturday last for poor play, and, whether a just punishment or not, it put into Pyerren's head a wise idea. which he embodied in a resolution and offered for conideration to the Base Ball Brotherhood or Sunday last. This was that field captains should not be permitted to fine players during the progress of the game. It is certainly unfair that, for committing errors, a player should be liable to lose \$100, which may mean to him a new winter outfit, a plano for his wife, or a diamond ring for his flancée, merely because the captain of the nine gets angry at seeing th opposing club knock his favorite pitcher out of the box, or exasperated by the decisions of

Preffer's resolution is in perfect accordance with the practice of ALEXANDER the Great He was a passionate, headstrong young man, but he made it a rule not to punish an offender until three days after the offence. Then his head would be clear and his judgment unbiassed by the passion of the moment. It is not unreasonable that such a practice should be incorporated into the rules for ball captains. They should wait until after the game before they fine members of their team. Then they may conclude that the only justifiable means of obtaining satisfaction is to lick the umpire, but that being contrary to base ball principles, they must possess themselves in silence.

Will they still love him for the enemies he has made?

Senator Colquirr of Georgia writes in the New Princeton Review for September what he calls "Some Plain Words on Prohibition." His words are plain enough, but they will strike the impartial reader as rather hysterical. Here is a specimen of the Senator's rhetoric:

"It matters not though glossing sophistry, backed by millions of money, may control the field, though phrenitic appetite may plead and demur, and though a morbid impatience may declaim about human liberty, all will be of no avail, for prohibition has reason, religion, efinement, good order, and peace for its advocatus and

The Senator's article would make a pretty fair stump speech or temperance revival address, but it hardly wears the toga.

Is it Wiggins who sends political and other news from Ottawa?

Reports have reached the Canadian Government that the Indians east of the southern extremity of Hudson Bay were in great need of provisions last winter, and many of them were killed for food. If the thousands of Congo cannibals were fond of historical literature they might say something about people who live in glass houses when the other races reproach them for eating their fellow men. The nissionaries are teaching them to read now, and may be they will some day quote page after page of Father HENNEPIN, SCHOOLCRAFT, and other writers to show that the North American Indian cannot with propriety throw stones at them. Then when the proud Cauca sian stands among them and thanks his lucky stars that he is not as these low Congoese are, they will gleefully turn to their well-thumbed Gibbon and take him down a peg or two by reading about the crusaders from western Europe who sometimes, when famine-stricken, roasted and devoured their captives, and who and the reputation among the Turks and Sara-

cens of being the worst sort of cannibals. Meanwhile the Canadian Government proposes to find out just how far cannibalism among the Queen's loyal Indians has had a tendency to reduce the population.

Does anybody in Atlanta imagine that if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS should be invited to attend the Piedmont Exposition as the city's guest to meet President CLEVELAND, the latter would not find that pressing public duties compelled him to abandon the pleasing engagement, greatly to his regret? There is no good moral reason why this should be so, but it would be so, nevertheless. The Hon. Dr. ADELBERT A. AMES, Mayor

of Minneapolis and unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Minnesota at the last election, has again proved his almost superhuman personal heroism by acting as the umpire of a closely contested base ball game. We have already told how Dr. AMES marched in the St. Paul procession at the opening celebration of the Northern Pacific Railroad four years ago next month. He was Mayor of Minneapolis then as now, and Minneapolis had a rival celebration of its own that day; yet Mayor AMES, as a member of the militia. was ordered to St. Paul, and to St. Paul he went, and there he marched in line like a true soldier, although his teeth were firmly clenched, and the perspiration stood in great beads upon his brow. History secords few acts more heroic. Last week Dr. Ames umpired a ball game between two local clubs known respectively as the Liars and the Libel-iers. The Liars' ains is composed of Minns-

apolis lawyers, while the Libellers are an organization of Minneapolis journalists. The score was very close—44 runs for the Liars to 38 for the Libellers—but the feature of the day was the absolutism of the umpire's rule. He fined the audience right and left, for "immoderate laughter." for "pointing the finger of scorn at the umpire," for "expressing opinions as to the umpire's rulings," and various other offences against strict discipline. More than \$110 was actually collected in fines imposed by the umpire, but as the proceeds went to charity nobody grumbled. Mayor Ames is an interesting statesman.

The Allentown Convention meets to-day. Allentown is about forty-five miles northwest

by north of Philadelphia. It would be nothing extraordinary for a member of the Pulex family, but it seems paradoxical for a human being to jump eight inches higher than his own head. Yet it now appears that PAGE of the Manhattan Club, when he recently in England set the high jumping record at 6 feet 3% inches, afterward jumped over the bar at 6 feet 4 inches, but just touched it with his arm when descending. How the ounty would have been at Mr. PAGE's mercy had he lived in war times!

THE OUTRAGE IN JAPAN.

Innocent Natives Killed and Wounded by Shells from our War Ship Omaha,

NAGASAKI, Japan, July 31.-The naval court of inquiry, which has been in session here for a month past, investigating the killing of four and the wounding of seven Japnese fishermen on the island of Ikeshima in March last, by careless target practice from the United States steamer Omaha, has concluded its labors. The court has looked into every detail of the disaster. Capt. Selfridge, who commanded the Omaha, was accused of being responsible for the gross violation of international law, the loss of life, the suffering of the wounded, and the outrage upon an unoffending and friendly people.

While the proceedings of the court and its findings have not been made public, the evidence shows that Capt. Selfridge did not take

dence shows that iCapt. Selfridge did not take the necessary and proper precautions to see that it would be dangerous to fire when the Omaha did; that he appeared not to have determined to fire at this place until about opposite the cliff, and then proceeded at once to target practice; that the people and their cultivated fields were in full view, and were seen from the deck of the ship, as stated by Capt. Selfridge in his report; that before the firing began the Captain was informed by an officer that Japanese small boats were in the line of fire, and that he replied: "They will get out of the way quickly when my shell begin falling among them;" that he was informed during the practice that an officer saw an unexploded shell going over the bluff, but that no attention was paid to it.

shell going over the bluff, but that no attention was paid to it.

From the testimony of the natives it was proven that many places of shell fell into the village, and some even went entirely over the island and into the water. One place of shell struck the cooking stove of a man who was engaged in preparing food. Six unexploded nineinch shells were found in the fields between the bluff and the village. The father and mother of one of the young men of the four killed have both become insane from grief at the loss of their only child. The wounds of the woman who lost both legs have not entirely healed, nor have the wound of the man who lost one of his legs. The 12-year-old boy who was so borribly mutilated is still in the hospital here.

It is asserted here that the United States Government will be called upon for the payment of an equitable indemnity to the sufferers, who are in a helpless condition and are indigent.

HANDICAPPED BY HOLIDAYS.

day Law on New York Money Making.

It is pretty certain that all the down-town Exchanges except the Produce Exchange will be closed from Friday evening to Tuesday morning. Saturday is a half holiday and Mon day is Labor Day. Some of the brokers don't like so many holidays. Of the the Half-holiday Is we Henry Clews & Co. Said yesterday:
It reduces New York State to eleven months of moneycarring time each year as against twelve months in
other States. It. exactly stated, handicaps New York
city against Phiadelphia. Boston. Chicago. Battimore.
and other competing points to the extent of 84g percent. If our Legislatures continue to pass such nornicious laws. New York (both city and State) will be
finally legislated out of the Union, so far as ability to
meet competition goes.
This law was passed under the pretext of benefiting
the workingmen. The corporations and druss that em-

meet competition goes.

This law was passed under the pretext of benefiting the workingmen. The corporations and firms that employ clerks cannot shut up with impunity and stop expenses to take a holiday, but the day laborer can knock of work at his pleasure to take a holiday whenever he elects to do so. Certain legal holidays to celebrate patriotic occasions and on election days are a l right, but when the laboring man wants any other holidays it should be left to his volintary action. I venture to say if the Saturday half-holiday movement was to be voted upon by the day laborers they would vote against it, as most of them would prefer to be at work and receive a full day's pay instead of being at play—which is attended with expense—and receive only a half day's pay on each Saturday as now.

It takes a great many clerks in banking and financial institutions all day on Friday to prepare for the Saturday laff holiday, and ittakes all day on Monday to get over the effects of it.

How to Write to Miss Jones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: Sir-Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper which of the phrases. "Dear Miss Jones," or "My dear Miss Jones," is considered the more formal?

BEADER. Of the two phrases the most formal is " Dear Miss Jones." "My dear Miss Jones" can be used only after a certain degree of familiarity or it would not be criticised if Miss Jones were very young and she was addressed by a per son of advanced years.

Of course the most formal of all modes of address is for one to present his compliments. s, for example. "Mr. Smith presents his compliments to Miss Jones." But the next step in the direction of greater intimacy is, ' Miss Jones;" after that, "My dear Miss Jones," and then "My dear Sarah," for example. But such an address as that presup poses the existence of very considerable riendship. When you get beyond that you have reached the great and boundless region of sentiment, where the permissible methods of address are only limited by the imagination and feelings of the writer.

Gen. Slocum to Succeed Gen. Pairchild.

From the St. Paul Globe. Capt. George F. Lemon of Washington, D. C., proprietor and publisher of the National Private, the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, said yester-" As to the successor of Gen. Fairchild, tha would be a very difficult matter to predict, but probably the strongest candidate will be Gen. H. W. Slocum of

Knights of Labor Journals on George, From the Journal of United Labor.

When it comes to George's "simple yet sovereign remedy" of abolishing poverty—the appropriation of rent by taxation—many of us will refuse to await low the pill, however sugarcoated it may be prepared. To the average intellect the distinction between confiscating land and confiscating its rent is not very apparent.

From the Troy Ray. The absurdity of the George land tax, or single tax remedy, is painable to any one who looks below the surface of the industrial question. At best it could but conserve rent, which is only a small fraction of the gross spoiliation which our competitive system inflicts upon the workers of the world.

Prohibitionist Music. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On read-To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On reading the songs of the Prohibitionists I am reminded that Horace tells Maccanas that old Cratinus held that no verses can please long nor live, that are written by drinkers of water; and that "the sweet muses commonly have ament of wine in the morning." Horace verifies Cratinus by giving a goodly list of poets who have been uners of wines and if he had known them he would doubtless have added Byron, Tennyson, Mathew Arnold, and our own Hollmes.

"Admum cander severis." What is most wanted is a Prohibition party which will torbid them to sing unless they will first initiate ancient Cato and warm their virtue with wine.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1887.

A Complete Success.

"How do you like your new type writer?" equired the agent.
"It's immense!" was the enthusiastic response. "I render how I ever got along without it. "Well, would you mind giving me a little testimonial o that effect !"

to that effect !"

"Gertainly hot: do it giadly."

So he rolled up his sleeves and in an incredibly short time pounded out this:

"afted Using thee automatig Back actions atype writ.er for thre emonthé an d Over: i udhesitatinggly pronunce it pronouce it to be all ad even more than in a Manifacture claim? For it. During the time been in our possession e. i, three months! id has more than than paid paid for itself in the Saveing of time and laber?"

paid paid for itself in the Saveing of time and laber?"

There you are, sir."
Thanks," said the agent, dubiously.

Scribner for September is brilliant. The Nile article is most interesting, and its illustration is excel-ient particularly the plate of the denuded Sphim. Dr. Raiasford's article on grissly bears, Mr. E. H. House's Japanese rumance, and an exceptionally valuable in-stallment of Thackersy make a wonderful number of it.

COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON FLOORED.

Chief Chey Confronts him with his Own Let-ters About Castle Garden Abuses. Chief Okey's investigation of Castle Garien was apparently offensive to Commissioner Stephenson yesterday. The Commissioner was he settled himself in the witness chair with a determination to be calm, he soon flew up at the persistent questioning of Mr. Okey. It may be remarked that Mr. Okey was not fretted by the Commissioner's answers, but plied Mr. Stephenson with questions.

Mr. Stephenson said that he gave more time to his duties as Emigration Commissioner than to his private business, and had consistently and conscientiously endeavored to have all contracts with the Emigration Board complied with. He said that the contractiwith the money brokers stated that they should charge the same rates as those publicly quoted, and he had never heard that they overcharged or underpaid any of the immigrants. He had eaten the food furnished in the Garden by the restaurateur and smoked the cigars supplied at the counter, and he had no fault to find with either. The Commissioner seemed to weary Chief Okey by his apparent desire to speak well of every system in Castle Garden, for Mr. Okey sharply asked him if he ever had complaints about anything in Castle Garden.

In referring to the medical examinations in the Garden, Commissioner Stephenson said

In referring to the medical examinations in the Garden. Commissioner Stephenson said that of course mistakes had occurred, and some pure girls had been forced to submit to examination. The Commissioner, however, justified the mistakes in this respect, saying that in nineteen out of twenty cases the Garden authorities were right in ordering the examinations.

Mr. Stephenson here interpolated that he knew everything about the Gerden, "from the bottom of a ship's steerage to the roof of a boarding house," and then declined to tell Chief Okey whnthe knew about the Iraliroad system in the Garden. He, however, graciously consented to say that railroad fares and the charges for carrying baggage were never so low as now, and justified his refusal to answer further by saying to Mr. Okey:

"You have exceeded your instructions in asking questions about the railroad business of the Garden."

Mr. Okey retorted that he knew his duty and his instructions, and, moreover, would follow them to the letter. Then the Commissioner consented to state that every trunk line in New York State had a right to solicit business in the Garden, and he volunteered the enigmatical statement that the \$4.000 paid to the Commissioners by Mr. Doane's joint agency was purely voluntary. Mr. Okey then asked him:

Q-Did you not write a letter to former President Huribut in which this occurs as one of the reasons for

him:

Q.—Did you not write a letter to former President Huribut in which this occurs as one of the reasons for your resigning: "It is not because of the duties to be performed, but because of the action of some of the members of the Board in their endeavors to shield and protect crime!" Did you write that? A.—I don't think that question is within the province of this inquiry.

Q.—Did you write this: "Since my connection with this Board many of the abuses in the department have presented themselves, some of which have been corrected, and others, through the influence of friendly Commissioners, were permitted to escape the punishment they deserve!" A.—Suppose I did! I decline to answer that question. That is out of your power to investigate.

Mr. Okey, reading to the witness:

wrote that letter?

Wrote that letter?

Low Did you write it? A.—I have written a great many letters. I don't know what you are reading.

Q.—Look at it ishowing the witness the paper). A.—I decline to look at it. All I have to say is that you will mut that all on the minutes of the Board of Emigration.

A. I have no more greations to ask you. A. (excitedly).

I want you to investigate the Injerd Jonaco case. I can prove that the unstructions of t. S. Fairchild. Socretary of the Treasury, were carried out in that case.

Mr. Okey paid no attention to the augry re-marks of the Commissioner, and didn't even smile when Mr. Stephenson declared that the immigrants coming into Castle Garden were better treated than the cabin passengers on the great ocean liners.

Pastor W. Berkemeyer said he ran a spiritual boarding house, and declared that the Garden was a modern Babylon.

the great ocean liners.

Pastor W, Berkomeyer said he ran a spiritual boarding house, and declared that the Garden was a modern Babylon.

Philip S, Biglin, a brother of Barney Biglin, and general manager of Barney's express company, said he knew little or nothing of the express company's monopoly in the Garden, and denied everything reflecting on it.

Superintendent O'Connor of the Metropolitan Van Company, and formerly in charge of the express business at Castle Garden, said that Barney Biglin's baggage smashers treated immigrants badly. He added that in one year when he had the express business of the Garden for two years, the says that Barney Bolds the express privilege so of the Garden for two years. He says that Barney holds the express monopoly through political influence. Immigrants, he said, were hustled about like cattle. O'Connor said that by treating Commissioner Stephenson in 1884 he had secured the landing of passengers from the Monarch line steamship Assyrian in double-quick time. This is a sample of the treatment which Mr. O'Connor said the immigrants received from Barney Biglin's men. The agent shouts:

Soy, where ye goin' Where's your baggage' Gimme your check. (The immigrant protest that he will take his trunk himself.)

your check. (The immigrant protests that his trunk himself.) Git out, now. We'll send you your trunk.

INTERESTING GOSNIP OF THE DAY.

Charles E. Sickels of the Stewart building and Major Pangborn of Baltimore have just returned from a five weeks' trip, in which they carried rain to the West. When they reached Milwaukee, where there had been no rain for fourteen weeks, they ordered a heavy storm At Kansas City, where there had been a nine weeks drought, they turned the streets into mud. The next night they took a big storm to Topeka. They travelled west and then east and then south in rain all the time, and always the first rain seen for weeks in each place.

Whenever you see a peculiar animal or bird, such as a flying bat or a clinibing lizard or a nest of baby weasels, caged in the window of a cigar store, it is safe to wager that the cage is put there by one of the cigarette making firms. The human mind is being strained by these man-ufacturers to keep them supplied with devices to attract public attention and get the favor of retailers. They loan the storekeepers satin banners, stained glass panels rare flowers, cages of living curjosities, and anything and everything calculated to attract a crowd moving the objects from store to store, and leaving them only a few days or a week at each place.

The latest drink, and the one that is all the rage in Saratoga, is the "Philadelphia cooler." It was first made by Bartender A. D. Kibbe, who has mixed beverages at the United States for fourteen years, but it can be got at either of the three other first-class bars. As it made of champagne, and costs something like a dollar a drink, it fitly represents the two main characteristics of the season—champagne drinking and extravagan pleasures. There never was so much money on sap at Saratoga as at pre-ent, and the interest taken in chan pagne by the drinkers is phenomenal. With the King of the Dudes backing one brand, Monalcur Lippa treatin to another, and a private individual rushing his favorit simply because he believes it better than any other and does not want the fact overlooked, there has been enough wine opened to float a ship. The drink called the Cooler is prepared by half filling two big glasses with cracked ice, putting in a little mint and two lumps of sugar, pouring half a pint of champagne on top, and squeezing the mint with a crusher or miker until its essence pervades the champagns. After a night spent in drinking coolers the average dude can find his way to bed—if one of the porters steers him correctly

Civil Service in the Chicago Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-Commissioners Edgerton and Lyman of the Civil Service Commission have completed their report upon the investigation made by them in April last concerning the manner in which the civil service laws are enforced at the Chicago Post Office. The Commissioners find that the whol force that is not subject to civil service examinatio has been changed by Postmaster Judd. The number of employees removed by Mr. Judd is 269, and the num ber who have been separated from the service, otherwise than by removal, is 182, of which 115 resigned, six were arrested for scaling, and 11 died. Postmaster Judd has uniformly given reasons for removals such as inefficiency, drunkenness &c. The report continues:

"If the Postmaster at Chicago finds it entirely practicable to give reasons for all removals made by him, it certainly cannot be impracticable for other Postmasters to do the same. The Commissioners say that while they did not tearn what proportion of the appointments are Postmerents and what Republicans, will they think it Postmerents and what the postclars, will they think it proportions and what the postclars, will they think it because they attribute to the preponderance of the Democratic over Enpublican applicants. This is, the report says, because people think Democrats have the best chance. This feeling exist, it is said, everywhere except in the city of New York. The Chicago Postmaster invariably appoints the highest in standing on the examination." per who have been separated from the service, other

BINGHAMTON. Aug. 80.-At the reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Broome county this afternoon a feature was the descent of an aeronaut from his bal-loon by means of a parachute. He dropped 2,000 feet with a rapid, swinging motion, and landed in safety.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Weekly, complains that a poem which was published in last Sunday's SUN was credited to the Beston Courier. It appeared originally in the New Fork Weekly. The fault does not lie with TEN SUN, which copied the credit given by another journal; but is is due to the Weekly to make the correction. GREAT FAILURE IN THE COAL TRADE. Robert Hare Powel's Sons & Co. Su

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Robert Hare Powel's Sons & Co., the great coal mining firm of 419 Walnut street, has failed. Mr. John C. Bradley, manager, and a partner in the firm, says the failure is the result of the suspension of Charles E. Pennock of Contesville, the iron plate merchant, whose paper bore the endorse ment of both the firms. The liabilities, he thinks, are \$1.578,000, while the assets, consisting of vast tracts of valuable coal and from lands and appurtonances, are fixed at \$4,000,-000. The Guarantee Trust Company have

lands and appurtenances, are fixed at \$4,000,000. The Guarantee Trust Company have been made assignees. A member of the firm said to-day:
"Our course in this matter is simply due to the fact that we do not propose to pay other people's paper. We have done what we are satisfied is best for our creditors, who are few numerically, but whom we owe large amounts. Our assets are much more than sufficient to meet all our labilities. We have one of the best plants and most valuable properties in the world. The capacity of our iron mining plant is about 25,000 tons a year, the profit on which is from \$5 to \$6 per ton. We shall continue our operations. We cannot stop, as we have on hand now orders for \$5,000 tons. We mine our own ores, make our own coke, and pay nothing into the purses of others."

Bobert Hare Powel's Sons & Co. are the successors of the firm of Robert Hare Powel & Co, who were the sole proprietors, miners, and shippers of the Powelton semi-bituminous coal trade in the United States. The Powelton collieries are in Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, Westmoreland, and Alleghenry counties in Pennsylvania, and Belmont county, O. The Powelton collieries have a capacity of \$,000 tons per diem. They also own an extensive iron ore tract in Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

The New York office of the company is at 49.

The New York office of the company is at 40 Broadway. Agent J. D. Henderson said that the company's liabilities were principally among banks in the interior of Pennsylvania. The company's assets were over twice the liabilities, creditors would be paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and there would be no suspension of business. The assignee would carry it on. The furnaces had a capacity of 2,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal a month. The Powel estate was valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

ON THE TRACK OF OUTLAWS. They Are Giving a Texas Posse All the Work it Wants.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 30 .- On Wednesday ast, four of a gang of horse thieves rode to Thompson switch, seventy-seven miles from Houston. They ordered dinner, after which they got drunk, fired off their pistols, and terrifled the inhabitants of the settlement, and then they rode off. On Saturday John Williford, a farmer, reported that two horses were stolen from him on Thursday, and that the thieves were still near his farm. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Erichson that the outlaws were camped at Eureka, five miles from this city. A camped at Eureka, five miles from this city. A posse under command of Capt. Lubbock at once left town for the scene. They found the outlaws on the prairie camped under a lone tree. Capt. Lubbock formed his posse in line about fitteen feet apart, and advising all to reserve their fire until within thirty yards of the outlaws, began advancing toward the camp. The outlaws, seeing this, quickly saddled their animals and started out at a quick gallop. After riding a few minutes the leader of the outlaws, who was riding a magnificent roan charger and had in his hat a wavy black plume, threw his Winchester on his arm, and slightly turning in his saddle began shooting his rifle, sending shot after shot at the officers. The other outlaws, who were armed with six-shooters, also began firing at the posse, which reserved fire as ordered until it was evident that the outlaws would reach the timber. The command to fire on the robbers was then given, and about forty or fifty shots were exchanged, the outlaws halting and making a desperate fight. During the skirmish the horse of Capt. Lubbock was killed. A German named Rassner, who accompanied the party, was wounded in the arm by a rifle ball. After the encounter on the prairie Capt. Lubbock returned to the city, and another party started out in pursuit.

The outlaws hay low on their horses and quickly wheeled in running and firing. It is thought they were a part of the old Sam Bass gang who defied the State authorities a few years ago. From the large rolls of money displayed by the outlaws on their visit to Thompson's switch it is thought they are the same gang who robbed the Southern Pacific trail at Flatonia in June.

A despatch was received from Sheriff Ellis late last night saying that he was on a hot trail posse under command of Capt. Lubbock at

Flatonia in June.

A despatch was received from Sheriff Ellis late last night saying that he was on a hot trail and expected to bag his game before daylight. The robbers are game and desperate, and a bloody battle is anticipated.

HO FOR FREE NEW YORK!

Mayor Hewitt wrote to Hitchcock, Darling & Co., proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, in reply to complaints of the condiion of the streets in the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

Fifth Avenue Hotel:

It is certainly disgraceful and I have done all in my power to hurry up the operations which have produced so much obstruction to public travel and inconvenience to your guesta. I regret to say that I know of nothing that I can do to relieve your distress. The Health Department has required disinfection, the Street Department while the Construction Company operating under the subway Commission, allege that they have done all in their power to expedite the work. So long as this city is made the victim of indiscriminate legislation at Albany, you must expect to experience just such trials as you are now subjected to, in the way of impassable streets, noxious vapors, and unnecessary ropes for every sleeping room in your hotel. The remedy is to get rid of the domination of the Legislature in matters which are purely municipal. Until this is done you must expect to be annoyed, oppressed, and robbed.

The Tichborne Claimant as a Bartender. On the front of a Chatham square hotel in he building which was known in war time as Island to 10, and also as a nest of gamblers and bounty jump ers, this sign in bold letters appeared vesterday

"The original Sir Roger Tichborne, claimant, is acting as manager of this saloon, and can be interviewed in side."

The claimant was found sitting behind the bar, and he indicated his pleasure at receiving an invitation to drink a glass of beer by accepting the same. So many people visited the saloon during the day that by nightfall the claima is big frame was comfortable with the complimentary toasts he had tucked under his waistband.
"It is very queer." he said to the reporter. "but this is the fifth time that I've entered a saloon in this country. If I succeed here I'm going to open a first-class saloon on Fifth avenue."

The claimant says he has a new cocktail which he imported from Brazil, and which he has named the Tichborne cocktail. He says it will make the hair of the Fourth ward boys curl.

Wellbrock Held and Connelly Trephined. Christopher Wellbrock of 405 East Twenty-Christopher Wellbrock of 405 East Twentyminth street, who on Nonday night shot young James
Conneily through the head, was committed yesterday
without ball by Justice Ford at the Yorkville Police
Court Lawyer Levy, the prisoner's counsel, said that
the accused had been constantly annoyed by the boys
in the neighborhood, and had applied for warrants for
their arrest, and on the When Wellbrock lee had arrested
seventeen of them. When Wellbrock lee had arrested
seventeen of them. When Wellbrock lee had arested
seventeen of them a when wellbrock lee got his
revolver to frighten the boys, and in his excitement shot
conneily. At Bellevue Hospital yesterday, the operation of trephining was successfully performed upon the
boy, and last night he was doing well. He denied that
he and his companions intended to annoy Wellbrock.

To the Young Magician. A TRIBUTE BY ANOTHER TOUNG MAGICIAN (RETIRED). Terror of stockholders, gobbler-up of railroads, Seizer. by eminent cheek, of corporations, Hypothecator and rehypothecato

Deft is the touch of thy finger financial. Open before it straight many strong boxes. Wonder and waiting possess the directors Weep. Cincinnati, theu Paris of pig ahambies! Weep and make moan for C., H. and D 's slaughter

Heller of Wall street

Lord, what a picking and squeezing and plucking! Ives, you're a daisy! referred stock and common and cash in the treasury,

Like beer at a clam bake, vanished before you; Whatever there was you placidly swallowed, Ostrich of brokers; Then, when the crash came, how very convenient Found you your set of books, swift, self-dirigi Skipping away in the dark like a defaulter-

too, have sat on the throne Napole too, have mastered the secrets of riches; I, too, have climped high, and then with a vengeance Far and dat tumbled

Canny magician!

Great men should know and respect one another; Ives, on thy forehead depose I my laurels: Hail, O most wily and fly speculator, Wildcat of Wall street!

I am at present unable to meet you, Having some books to keep up here in Sing Sing; You will be welcome!

F. W. 

TWO JENNYS HAVE A LARK.

ONE OF THEM HAS TO STAND UP BE. FORE THE POLICE IN MALE ATTIRE

Boarding House Girls Dress Up in the Cloth. ing of Two Male Bearders and Go for a Stroll-Small Boys Spoil All Their Pan. There are two Jennys employed in a large boarding house in Clinton street, near Harri-

son street, Brooklyn, and in the absence of the mistress and many of the other folks at this season of the year they have a deal of spare time. On Monday evening they passed someof it away in daring one another to do desperate deeds. At last Jenny Cassidy dared the other Jenny to dress up in the clothes of one of the male boarders, and the other Jenny said:

"I dare if you dare."
So they both dared, and presently they were rigged out in suits of the most modern cut, rifled from the closets of absent young men boarders. Then the other Jenny dared Jenny Cassidy to go out on the street in that costume and Jenny Cassidy said:

So they both dared again, and agreed to walk down to the corner and call on a friend, a young girl there, to scare her by way of a joke. They emerged with palpitating hearts from the friendly shelter of the boarding house basement into the cold glars of publicity, including the street lights and three small boys of the neighborhood. Jenny Cassidy is a buxom, dark-eyed, black-haired young woman of 21. with arch and rather pretty features.

"I thought I was made up all right, and it was only a joke, anyhow, you know," she plaintively said yesterday; but, truth to tell, there was something about the hang of the coat and the something about the hang of the coat and the misit of the trousers on which she had not counted. The other Jenny is built in a daintier way. She has brown hair and eyes and an ischievous face. If she had found a suit the trousers of which had not required reefing she probably might have gone two or three blocks without detection. The street was nearly deserted when the two Jennys began their excursion, and the street lights, though they winked knowingly, did not betray them. The three small boys, however, were very observant, for they were quickly at the heels of the disguised pair, and presently called across the street to another Arab:

Mickey, I say, catch on to the two girls got boys close on!

street to another Arab:

"Mickey, I say, catch on to the two girls got boys close on!"

Mickey caught on with alacrity, and so did every other boy in the neighborhood, and a good many grown people were attracted, so that by the time the corner was reached the two Jennys were followed by a small group of people that quickly enlarged and began to surround them.

"Oh, Jenny," said the other Jenny to Jenny Cassidy, "everybody's looking at us. Whatever shall we do?"

"Oh, my, I wish I was back," said Jenny Cassidy. "You made me do it, anyhow. Oh, here come a lot more.

"I didn't. I'd never thought of it," said the other Jenny, "if it hadn't been for you. Oh, Jenny, run, here comes a policeman."

These was too much crowd for a girl of Miss Cassidy's proportions to run well, but the other Jenny slipped through the people and was back at the house by the time Foliceman McConnell had his hand on Jenny Cassidy's arm and was leading her away in spite of her tearful appeal:

"Please, lemme go. I'll never do it again."

Connell had his hand on Jenny Cassidy arm and was leading her away in spite of her tearful appeal:

"Please, lemme go. I'll never do it again."
Followed by a curious throng the girl was taken to the Butler street station, where, with much weeping, she told Sergeant Cadden that it was all a joke, and she meant no harm. While he was investigating the case she sat in a chair, sobbingly wondering why men had such short skirts to their coats, as she fried to make what there were go as far as possible.

Presently some gentlemen from the boarding house, who had been informed by the other Jenny of her companion's predicament, came around to the station, and upon their vouching for her story and her respectability Miss Cassidy was let go, with a warning, of which she said, yesterday:

"He needn't have been so careful to caution me. There isn't any danger I'd do it again."

The other Jenny laughs gleefully, and says she doesn't know but she might, if there were no small boys or a policeman about.

IS JOHN A. PELL DEMENTED? A Sheriff's Jury to Pass on the Sanity of a Well-Known New Yorker.

Judge Donohue has appointed John E. Ward, Dr. James W. Banney, and J. Louis Lyon commissioners, who, with a Sheriff's jury, are to inquire into the mental condition of John A. Pell, a well-known resident of this of John A. Pell, a well-known resident of this city, who, for the past six years, has been residing at the Villa Montpensier, Pau, France. The object of the proceeding here is to have a committee of his person and property appointed. Mr. Pell is about 71 years of age, He has been examined by French obysicians, who have pronounced him demented. It is alleged that he be omes violent at times, tears his clothes, and makes threats, even calling for a revolver to put his threats into execution. These statements are made in the petition of Mrs. Susan A. Pell, the wife, and Eleanor Livingston Phelps, daughter of Mr. Pell, who applied for the appointment of the commissioners.

-Lord Doneralle was not the first British peer to die of hydrophobia. The Duke of Richmond also died of the same disease.

-Many of the citizens of Tulare, Cal., have been made seriously ill by the bites of big black spiders, which have appeared in great numbers. -The rabbits are eating out the ranchers Steptos valley, White Pine county, Nev. At night they come in whole armies and devour the growing of -Sixteen-year-old William Steffers of Highland, Minn., was bitten in the hand by a vattlesnake the

and all other remedies that could be obtained, he died in great agony within twelve hours. -Frank Purdy and David Sherman, Indian printer boys at the Genoa (Neb.) Indian school, are trying to raise \$250 for a small printing outfit with which to issue a poper from that school called The Pape of Peace. Their subscription is endorsed by the superior

tendent of the school

-John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, with eight others of his family, was sold as a slave thirty six years ago in Virginia. Each was bought by a separate person and they were taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, W. Va. He has just started South to see if he can find his mother -Three children, the eldest 11 and the

youngest 3, found a horse caught in a railroad bridge small bonfire of brush on the track, and when the train came in sight waved burning branches. The engineer stopped the engine the horse was removed the train ent on, and few of the passengers knew how near they had been to an accident.

-A citizen of Gainesville, Ga., whose pet cow suddenly showed symptoms of going dry, con sulted a cow doctor, who decided that she had the "hol low tail," and split the tail, inserted a quantity of salt and terpentine, and bound it up. Going out the next day to see how the cow was getting along, her owne caught a half-grown pig, which he kept in the same lot usily engaged in sucking the cow, and this accounted for the falling off of milk. He at once took the bandage off of the unfortunate cow's tail.

-Several weeks ago a young lady and her mother went to Findlay, O., from Michigan to visit friends. There the young woman met a young man who pleased her, and soon they were engaged to be married. Her lover begged for an immediate marriage, and the girl consented and a day was set, but a friend of the girl tepped in at the last hour and proved that the groom was a burgler, liable to arrost at any time and impris-onment in the penitentiary. There was an exciting scene, and the wedding party broke up.

-A half-grown chicken in Richmond, Mo. got into an altercation with a grass snake eighteen nobes long. The chicken pecked away at the snake furiously for a few moments, and then gathering the head of his snakeship in his mouth, essayed to swallow him whole. But the snake obstinately refused to go down. Finding he could not swal ow the snake, which had tightly curied its tail around his bill, the chicken disgorged it, and pecking at it a few more times, he made a second and successful effort

-Charles E. Jackson of Halifax, Fla., has a pet snake that catches rats. Jackson heard a racket in a cupboard, and, opening the door, found the snake had captured a rat and was trying to swallow it nose first. The rat was alive, and strenuously protested against going into such a hole, using his feet to catch hold of the floor or other surroundings. The snake, wiser than the rat, raised him up a foot or two in the air. and in that position continued the swallowing process dropping down to the floor to rest occasionally, until the

-Daniel Rogers, a miner near Oro, Ariona, had both hands blown off at the wrist by a prema ure discharge of giant powder recently. He was alone and he walked two miles to a desarted cabin, where he bound up the stumps of his wrists after a fashion with pleces of a curtain, which he tors with his testh. He revealed all night, during which time his tronsers because loose and dropped around his fast. He kicked off his shoes and the trousers, and at 6 o'clock was found tring unconscious near a Monteau cabin. He well taken to a hospital and is getting well.